For New York and its Vicinity:

Fair; warmer; winds becoming southerly.

WARD M'ALLISTER IS DEAD dinners, but what we want is one of your pic-

VOL. LXII.-NO. 154.

HIS ILLNESS BRIEF, AND AT FIRST

He Was Taken Sick a Week Ago with What Was Supposed to Be Grip-Serione Compileations Developed, and the End Came Last Evening - His Unique Position in New York's Sectal Life. While the Charity Ball was at its height in

DEEMED TRIFLING.

Carnegie Hall last night a report went around among the guests that Ward McAllister was The report was first brought in by a clubman,

who said he had heard a rumor to that effect. It was soon verified.

Mr. McAllister died at 9:40 o'clock last evening at his home, 16 West Thirty-sixth street, after a week's illness. Dr. Henry F. Walker, Mr. McAllister's phy-

gician, was called in last week, Thursday night. Mr. McAllister then had a slight cold. Next day he kept to his bed. On Saturday morning his symptoms were bad, and Dr. Walker called in Dr. L. Bolton Bangs. The patient continued to grow worse. He had Bright's disease, which was aggravated by the

Yesterday morning there was a consultation in which Dr. T. Galliard Thomas and Dr. George M. Swift were called in. Œdema of the lungs had developed. Dr. Swift was left in charge of the patient.

At 10% o'clock in the morning Mr. McAllister rallied and there was a change for the better. He continued to improve until 214 o'clock in the afternoon, when he suffered another relapse.

He sank slowly from then until he died. The physicians said he suffered very little, and at no time complained of pain.



At his bedside when he died, besides his phyicians, were his wife, Mrs. Sarah T. McAllister; is daughter. Miss Louise McAllister; his son. Heyward Hall McAllister, and his brother, the Rev. Dr. Francis Marion McAllister of Elizabeth, N. J. His other son, Ward McAllister, Jr., a lawyer and formerly District Judge in the Terry of Alaska, is now in California.

my part."
At the time when Mr. McAllister was in the height of his social career he received the following anonymous lines:

He does not reign in Russia cold, Nor yet in far Cathay; But o'er the town he's come to hold An undisputed sway.

When in their might the ladies rose To put the Despot down.

Alas! though he's but one alone He's one too many still; He's fought the fight, he's held his own, And to the end he will.

The New Years' balls, two of which were given, were planned by Mr. McAllister on a much wider basis than the Patriarchs'. General society was admitted, and 1,000 invitations were

As blandly as Ah Sin he goes His way without a frown.

For the past year Mr. McAllister had had the appearance of a man in bad bealth. Last summer he went abroad and visited Contrexville, France, a resort frequented by persons

afflicted with rheumatic gout and similar diseases. There he consulted Dr. Debout d'Estrees, a specialist. He returned to New York in August much

improved in health, and his friends thought he had entirely recovered. He was taken ill again while at Newport, but the attack lasted only a short time.

ball, and on that occasion appeared to be in good Dr. d'Estrees, who treated him in France, was his guest at the ball, and Mr. McAllister afterward gave adjuner party in honor of the

afterward gave adliner party in honor of the noted French physician.

Ward McAllister was born in Savannah, Ga., about sixty years ago. His grandfather, Judge Matthew McAllister, was appointed by George Washington as the first United States District Attorney for Georgia. His father, Judge Matthew Hall McAllister of the United States Circuit Court, was prominent in Southern politics, and was elected Mayor of Savannah for several terms. Ward McAllister was himself a good real estate lawyer. Soon after Judge Matthew Hall McAllister was graduated from Princeton College he came to this city and met Miss Grace Charlotte Cutler in 1820. Miss Cutler had come on from Boston, her home, to visit her sister, Mrs. Samuel Ward, wife of Sam, Ward of the firm of e came to this city and met Alias Grace Char-tte Cutier in 1820. Miss Cutier had come on rom Boston, her home, to visit her sister, Mrs. amuel Ward, wife of Sam Ward of the firm of frime, Ward & King. The meeting between fatthew Hall McAllister and Miss Cutler cul-

from Boston, her house, to visit her sister, Mrs. Samuel Ward, wife of Sam Ward of the firm of Prime, Ward & King. The meeting between Matthew Hall McAllister and Miss Cutler culminated in a wedding.

Ward McAllister's oldest brother served in the Maxican war and was buried at West Point. His second brother, Hall McAllister, is one of the most successful lawyers on the Pacific coast. When a young man Ward McAllister came to live in this city with a relative, Miss Mary Telfair, whose home was in Tenth street. He studied law, and in 1830 went to Callfornia. He soon returned, however, to the East, and in a few years married Miss Sarah Gibbons of Morristown, N. J. Miss Gibbons was a member of a wealthy Southern family. For some time Mr. and Mrs. McAllister lived at Newport, where Mr. McAllister purchased a farm near the town. Returning to this city they first lived in Sixteenth street, next door to the residence of Gen. James Wadsworth of Geneseo. Then they moved to the present McAllister homes at it West Thirty-skith street.

Ward McAllister's mother was a daughter of Mester Marion, sister of Gen. Francis Marion, known as "the Swamp Fox" of the Revolution. Among Mr. McAllister's Boston connections were ex-Mayor Prince, the Appletons, Mrs. Charles Bonaparte, the Parkers, and the Duns. Among his ancestors were Hishop Parker of Massachusetts, and President Timothy Cutler of Yale University, Mr. McAllister's eldest son is a lawyer on the Pacific coast. His son, Hayward Hall McAllister was a relative of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Luther Terry, mother of Marion Crawford, the novelist. He was also connected by marriage with Lady Fraser, wife of Sir Hagh Fraser, the late British Minister to Japan. Baroness Von Rabe of Prussia, and with the Astor and Chanler families of this city.

Through his adaptability and willingness to organize social entertainments Ward McAllister, is no business in the city with Alexander Louise McAllister, is well known in this city.

Through his adaptability and willingness to a particular dea

"On whose invitation has Miss Elsie de Woife come in?"

"On Mrs. Edward Cooper's invitation," was Johnson's reply.

Upon investigation Mr. McAllister found that Mrs. Cooper had sent an invitation to Miss Caleste Stauffer of New Orleans, to whom Samuel J. Tilden left \$100,000. Miss Stauffer could not attend, and returned the invitation to Mrs. Cooper, and, unconscious of proceeding irregularly, Mrs. Cooper released the invitation to Mrs. Cooper, and, unconscious of proceeding irregularly, Mrs. Cooper released the invitation to Miss De Wolfe. At a secret meeting the Patriarchs exempted Mr. McAllister from any blame in the matter.

The incident brought no end of ridicule upon the Patriarchs in general and Ward McAllister in particular. Epithets and jokes were hurled at him, especially from the theatrical stage.

While fond of writing for daily newspapers and periodicals on social topics, Mr. McAllister made only one serious literary attempt, and that was financially a comparative failure. His "Society As I Have Found it" is full of amusing incidents, interesting to readers nappening to know who the persons referred to in it are, but it found no permanent popularity with the public. In the preface the author said:

"One who reads this book through will have as rough a mental journey as his physical nature would undergo in elding over a sorduroy road in an old stage coach. It makes no pretension to either scholarship or elegant diction."

Mr. McAllister said he made less than \$2,000 from the publication of his book.

There is no one in New York society now who has the disposition to become the moving spirit ward McAllister had been for twenty-five years. There are plenty of persons who are professional salepts in arranging and managing fashionable dances and social functions but Ward McAllister was the only make the question of selecting a manager of the Patriarch's entertainments a perpleating problem to solve. The contracts for the balls of each winter season for twenty-two years had been for twenty-two years had

avenue.

"My dear Mr. McAllister," Mrs. Livingston said, "we are all dying for a pienic. Can't you set one up for us?"

Why, my dear lady, you have dinners every day, and charming dinners, too; what more do you want?" Mr. McAllister answered.

"Oh, they're not pienics. Everyone can give

dinners, but what we want is one of your picnics. Now, do get one up."

"I will do your bidding," was Mr. McAllister's
reply. "Fix on the day at once, and tell me
what is the best dish your cook makes."

The sanction of Mrs. Maturin Livingston gave
endorsement to whatever Mr. McAllister chose
to inaugurate in the way of entertainments.
When he came to this city he became the recognized head of society, and held autocratic sway
over the dancing and dinner lists of the prominent movers in Gotham's beau monde.

The move which made Mr. McAllister a public
character was his formation of New York fashionable society into a enterie of 400 persons. In
speaking of New York's 400, Mr. McAllister
said. A WIFE'S PRESENTIMENT.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.—COPYRIGHT, 1895, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

MRS. SHANNON CAME ACROSS SEA TO HER HUSBAND'S SICK BED.

He Was Not Sick When She Started from Bermuda, but She Knew She Would Be Wantedat Home, and Just as He Fell Sick. and Was Wishing for Her She Arrived.

Mrs. Michael Shannon, wife of the Dennty State Superintendent of Insurance, sailed for Bernuda on the steamship Trinidad on Saturday, Jan. 10, leaving Mr. Shannon apparently in good health here in the city. Mrs. Shannon in-tended to stay in Bermuda until March, when her husband was to join her. He was busy up to Friday, the 25th, examining the accounts of the Equitable and Mutual Insurance companies, and worked early and late on the job. He continued to live in his own house at 206 West 136th street, retaining one servant to attend to his wants, the other having accompanied his wife. Last Friday night he was attacked by a congestive chill after returning from his office. He felt that it was no ordinary attack of illness, and expressed a great desire that his wife should return. They had never been apart long since their marriage.

Last Saturday morning Mr. Shannon sent for his family physician, Dr. G. E. Mackay of 640 Madison avenue. He talked to the doctor about his wife and seemed to be much worried by her absence. He feared that he might die before word could reach Mrs. Shannon.

On Saturday afternoon the Trinidad returned from the Bermudas and Mrs. Shannon came with it. She was so strongly impressed upon her arrival at Bermuda on Monday, the 21st. that her husband was ill or was in some peril-he was not ill until four days later—that she started back with the Trinidad on Thursday.

SUN reporter yesterday by Mrs. Shannon. She

"The term 400 has no actual meaning. It is a general phrase which stands for an exclusive association of people, who represent the very best society in this city—the aristocracy of New York as it were. I have no doubt there are more than 400 people whose weaith, refinement, and introduction would admit them to a bail of the Patriarchs. And then if you have more than 400 persons at a dance the affair will either be too crowded, or so large that one is lost and goes away feeling that he has not profited by the refining influences of a perfectly congenial social gathering. It is rather a strange coincidence that Byron, in one of his works, speaks of the 400; and recently the Queen of Spain announced that her court circle numbered 400. That is a little more than the Vienna court circle, which numbers but 300. I presume any one who has received an invitation to a Patriarchs' or a New Year's ball may be considered a member of the best society, or one of the 400. If you wish to term it so."

In 1872 Mr. Modallister organized the New York gallants of the day into a band which he called the Patriarchs. He patterned the association after the London Aimsek's, which gave the grandest social events of London society, taking men into the organization instead of women. The gentlemen who were asked to become Patriarchs with Mr. McAllister and join the band were John Jacob Astor, William Astor, Delancey Kane, George Henry Warren, Eigene A. Livingston, William Butter Duncan, E. Templeton Snelling, Lewis Colford Jones, John W. Hamersiey, Renjamin S. Welles, Frederick Sheldon, Royal Phelps, Edwin A. Post, A. Gracie King, Lewis M. Hutherfurd, Robert G. Remsen, Yatian C. Schermerhorn, Francis R. Rives, Malan C. said:
"I had hever been separated from my husband up to the time I left for Bermuda. He was always in good health. When I left him here I was convinced that he was well, and, although was convinced that he was well, and, although it afterward dawned on me that he was not looking as well as he does ordinarily. I attributed that to the energy he was working with to complete his duties in order to join me. We had very pleasant weather on the trip south. I had been in delicate health and felt better when we reached Hermuda. On Monday, however, before we landed, the first suggestion that my husband was ill began to impress itself on my mind, and much as I tried to believe that everything was all right, I could not succeed. I continually saw his face as it looked when we parted at the wharf, and it persistently occurred to me that there were signs of illness in it which I had overlooked. I was very wretened. We stopped at the Hotel Hamilton in Bermuda, and I imagined that the change of scene and life of the place would clear my mind of its fantasies, but I could get no relief. The country was charming. The flowers in bloom and the beautiful climate only increased my fears instead of driving them away. It seemed as if my mind was constantly centred on the one fact that my husband was ill, and my sole thought while driving around the country was that if he were only with me the change would make him better. My trunk was sent up to the hotel from the steamer, but I had sailed on, that I could hardly trust myself on land for fear the steamer might sail without me. I did not try to cable because I was told that it would take some time, and that it would be necessary for me to cable to Europe first before the message could be transmitted to this country. My servant who accompanied me tried to persuade me that my husband was well and that we would hear from him by the next steamer, but nothing could drive away the impression that he was in serious danger. We had a rough voyage back, but this did not trouble me in the least. When I arrived I found my husband in a critical condition, as I had feared. Indeed, I had feared that he might be dead and buried before I could get back.

Mr. Shannon, who, of course it afterward dawned on me that he was not looking as well as he does ordinarily. I at-

"STOP PLAYING SOLDIERS."

York City Contractors Threaten

The New Years oals, two of which were given, were planned by Mr. McAllister on a much wider basis than the Patriarchs. General society was admitted, and 1,000 invitations were sent out. At the last New Year's ball, given at the Madison Square Garden Assembly Rooms in January, 1892. Mr. McAllister had a misunderstanding with the late W. H. Johnson, Sexton Brown's successor as society's outside man. The fuss resulted in a lasting enmity between the two men. The trouble hinged upon a temporary green baize door. It was to have been Johnson's duty to take the tickets at the door. Johnson wanted a storm door built to keep the draughts from him. Mr. McAllister had the door erected. He told Johnson to remain outside, and said that if he could not stand a little draught he had better give up. The result was that Johnson did not take up the tickets, causing confusion and misunderstanding at the door. Afterward Mr. McAllister and Mr. Johnson exchanged epithets. During his social career Mr. McAllister made more enemies than Johnson. Frequently fathers with wealth and social aspirations, but comparative strangers in New York, sought to have their daughters and sons admitted within the pale of exclusive society. Knowing that Mr. McAllister held the open sesame they went to him and tried dishonest means when fair means failed. On three occasions large bribes in the shape of stocks, bonds, or checks were offered to cover up any defects in introduction or ancestry, but Mr. McAllister stood true to his trust and blighted the ambitions of many social aspirants. So careful was he in issuing invitations that only one instance is known where an uninvited guest wriggied into the Patriarch's balliroom. The strange guest was Miss Elsie De Wolfe. At one of the Patriarch's balliroom. The strange guest was Miss Elsie De Wolfe. At one of the real sons not at all to Miss De Wolfe had been for two years regarded as the rival of Mrs. James Brown Potter on the amateur stage, and she was known personally to many persons of social prominence. On Discharge a Militiaman on Duty. Some of the National Guardsmen who perormed duty in quelling riot and disorder Brooklyn have been treated very inconsiderately by their employers, and a number of them will lose their places. Col. David E. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment, in order to save Private J. J. Marshall from tosing his place, gave him a permanent pass after the firm he was with-the Woolf Electric Disinfecting Com pany, 66 Broad street, New York-had denanded that Marshall report to his business, under penalty of dismissal. The folowing letter, sent to Private Marshall from the above firm, which does work for the Street Bleaning Department of New York city, is a sample of how some employers appreciate the service a guardsman renders in upholding the

HAZEN L. HOYT,
President.
M. J. GLYNN,
Treasurer,
Treasurer,
New York, Jany 30th, 95. President. Feeting Company of New M. J. GLYNN, York, 66 Broad street.
Treasurer. New York, 56 Broad street.
J. J. Marshall, Bklyn.
I cannot understand your prolonged absence.
You said you would be away for three or four days. You are now away nearly two weeks. I cannot hold your position any longer. Your substitute is entirely unsatisfactory, and unless you can return at once I am sorry, but you will forfeit your position. I have done my best for you, but I, personally, am blamed for the condition of affairs. I offered Harry \$4 a day if he would fill your place till you returned, but he tion of affairs. I offered Harry \$4 a day if he would fill your place till you returned, but he has steady work and will not leave his place unless for steady employment. I went to see your slater thinking she might influence your return, but found her sick and could not see her.

With your position in jeopardy and your sister needing your care, don't you think you had better stop playing soldler and look for bread and butter for yourself and family? I am sure you have not made an effort to return, or you would to-day be at your post. Consider this a final notice, as I positively cannot hold your place after to-day, as much as I would like to. Yours truly,

A. J. Woole.

THE DRAYTON DIVORCE SUIT. Mrs. Autor Said to Be Striving for Delay-

Efforts are being made by the friends of Mrs . Coleman Drayton to delay the taking of testimony in the divorce case. It is learned on the best authority that when the hearing before the Vice Chancellor takes place in the Chancery Chambers at Jersey City next Monday morning the application to amend the defendant's answer will be withdrawn, and a motion made to refer the taking of testimony to an advisory master. This means that the taking of testimony will be strictly in private.

It is understood that Mrs. Caroline Astor is the one who is striving the most to avoid publicity in the matter, and is urging her daughter's lawyers to the utmost to procure deiny and secrecy. The Astor family, it is said, are hoping for a settlement, and to this end are putting off the taking of testimony until the last moment. SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 31. A. A. Clark, counsel for J. Coleman Brayron, was seen at his home to night regarding the statement made in New York that an effort was being made to effect a settlement in the Drayton divorce case.

Mr. Clark said:

"There will be no compromise whatever, nor will the difficulties be adjusted outside the courts. After what has been said and done, Mr. Drayton could not honorably agree to a settlement of any kind. I positively say that the case will go to trial." Chambers at Jersey City next Monday morning

The Beaths from Grip.

There were twelve deaths from grip yesterday. chich is an increase of eight over Wednesday. For several weeks the maximum has been on alternate days, and there seems to be no steady increase, either in the number of deaths or the number of new cases. Nearly every death from grip that has been recorded this sear has been grip with a complication of other diseases.

As easily as you may check the worst sors of fought cold—with liker's Expectorant.—Asc.

ASSAULTED THE ENVOY. Gen. Fuenter Commits on Outrage Upon the Chief of the Moorish Embassy,

MADRID, Jan. 31.-Sldi Brisha is the chief of the special Mooriah embassy now negotiating with the Government as to indemnity for the Moorish attacks on Melills. To-day he was to have a special andlence with the King and Queen Regent and he left his botel early in the -ernoon, accompanied by several officials of the rayal house. hold. He had taken but a half dozen steps when an elderly man in black ran up to him, struck him in the face with his fist, and shouted: "Tell your master that a Spaniard did this in

A royal official unspeathed his sword and was about to impale the old man when his arm was seized. The police then arrested the old man, whom they identified at once as Gen. Fuentez. They conveyed him to a military prison, where

the name of Gen. Margallo, whom you mur-

he was questioned as to his motives Meantime the Queen Regent had been in-formed of the affair. She received Sidi Brisha with many expressions of regret, and assured him that Fuentez was a madman. She told him of her high regard for the Sultan

of Morocco and her friendly feeling toward the Moorish people. After the audience the Ministers called upon Sidi Brisha at his hotel. All apologized for the assault and promised that Fuentez should be punished most severely. Later Marshal Martinez de Camposand other

onspicuous soldiers and noblemen visited the Moorish Envoy. The incident is all the more embarrassing be cause the Moors had just complained that boys

pooted them in the streets of Cadiz. In the Chamber the War Minister spoke briefy of the affair, expressing the deepest regret. He said that Fuentez was insans. Ex-Premier Canovas del Castillo also expressed regret. Indignation over the affair is general among all

classes. Sidi Brisha is a cultured and wealthy man and is said to have been personally acquainted with the late President Carnot and with Lord Rosebery. At first he was deeply incensed over the insult and declared that he would return home at once without waiting to see the Oneen. He was appeased, however, by the numerous spologies and the military Order of Merit which the Queen conferred upon him.

The Government has sent a circular note to the diplomatists, who are expected to meet at once to consider it. Fuentez will be court martialled. The military code prescribes death or life imprisonment for his offence.

STRICKEN IN A CABLE CAR. The Sudden Death in Broadway of John

F. Lawrance. John F. Lawrance, Vice-President of the Appleberg Sterilized Hygienic Milk Company of 99 Sixth avenue, died yesterday afternoon on the sidewalk at Bleecker street and Broadway after being carried out of a cable car. Mr. Lawrance, who lived at 20 East Forty-first

street, boarded up-town cable car 138 at Broome street. The car was crowded, but he secured a seat. When the car left Houston street several passengers noticed that Mr. Lawrance had grown pale and his eyes were fixed on the floor of the car. Conductor William Snyder hap-pened to be passing through the car, and Mr. Lawrance touched his arm and said: "I'm sick; please stop the car and let me

Snyder pulled the bell just as Mr. Lawrance leaned back in his seat and began to gaso, with his hand clasped to his heart. When the car was stopped Mr. Lawrance was carried to the sidewalk. He did not speak after leaving the car except to say to a policeman who was assisting him, " I'm sick." Then he became unconscious. An ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, but Mr. Lawrance died sev eral minutes before it arrived. A business card in his pocket gave a clue to his identity, and Rawson Underhill, secretary and treasurer of the milk company, was at once notified, and Mr. Lawrance's body was taken to the Mercer street police station. Mr. Underhill and Mr. Law-rance's sister called there and completed the identification. Later Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon viewed the body and, assigning heart disease as the cause of death, gave a permit for its re-moval.

moval.

Mr. Lawrance was a widower, his wife having died about a year and a half ago, and he lived with his mother and sister in East Forty-first street. He was 45 years old. He leaves no children, He was a native of this city, his father having been a member of the cotton firm of Garner & Co, of Worth street. He was an investor in cotton, and was at one time a member of the Cotton Exchange. He went into the sterilized milk business with the starting of the firm of which he was a member two years ago. He was a member of the New York and Olympic yacht clubs, the Westminster Kennel Club, and of the New Manhattan Athletic Club. bout a year and a half a

TOOK EIGHT COPS TO HOLD HIM. Engineer Lowne a Bad Man to Handle When He's Drunk.

Martin Lowne, an engineer, lost his job at the Hotel Netherland yesterday and went on a spree. He was found fighting drunk at 9 o'clock last night at Columbus avenue and Ninety-fourth street. Three policemen overpowered him and took him to the station in a handcart. He is stalwart and muscular and inflicted some injury on his captors, who used their ciubs on his head. Surgeon Hill of the Manhattan Hospital was called to dress the engineer's scalp wounds. He would not let the Doctor attend him. Eight poleemen held him down while his head was bandaged. Then he was put in a straitjacket and carried to the ambulance. He broke one of the straps of the Jacket and badly bit two of Policeman Barry's fingers. Dr. Hill cauterized the wounds. Another strap was procured and the mad engineer was securely bound and taken down to Bellevue Hospital, guarded by two bluecoats. stalwart and muscular and inflicted some injury

Oliver Belmont's Sacred Bull Runs Away, NowPour, R. I., Jan. 31 .- A black bull from his keeper this morning and escaped from his confinement is Mr. Belmont's barn, where he is connement is Mr. Belmont a barn, where he is carefully kept from all draughts lest he take cold. He ran up Bellevne avenue, causing pedestrians to seek refuge. On Kay street a woman took her baby from the carriage and leaving the vehicle in the street ran into a neighboring house. By this time an army of men were after the animal, which they finally captured on North Kay street. The bull appeared none the worse for its outing.

Earthquakes in Mexico,

St. Louis, Jan. 31 .- A special from the city of Mexico says that since the great earthquake shock of Nov. 22, 1894, which caused the loss of fifteen lives in that city and destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property, a reign of terror has prevailed in the towns of Jamiltepec and Tuxtepec in the State of Oaxnea, where there are from six to eight small shocks a day. The church and houses are a beap of ruina, and the inhabitants have nearly all fled to neighbor-ing hamlets. On Tuesday night between 8:45 and 6 o'clock carthquake shocks were felt in many places in the State of Oaxaca.

For the first time since he took office Mayor strong was absent from his deak yesterday on account of illness. The rheumatism which has peen bothering him for a fortnight at last kept been bothering him for a forthight at last kept him at home, and he sent word to Private Secre-tary Hedges early in the day that he would be unable to get down. President Jeroloman of the hoard of Aldermen took the Mayor's office during the day were ex-Sheriff O'Brien. Police Com-missioner Murray. Superintendent Byrnes and Jacob M. Patterson. They did not wait when they heard that the Mayor was ill.

The Gold Reserve Down to \$49,261,000. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. Gold withdrawals today reduced the Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to \$42,361,986. The with-drawals were: At New York, \$2,277,000; at

drawals were: At New York, \$2,577,000; at Chicago, \$100,000. Of the withdrawals at New York \$1,020,000 were for export.

The Treasury receipts for the month of January aggre wird \$28,000,000 ever the receipts for Docents. The expenditures in January amounted to \$38,000,000 in round numbers, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of about \$0,700,000.

MORE BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

THE DECISION REACHED AT WASH. INGTON YESTERDAY.

The Amount Probably \$100,000,000 Negotlations Here for the Sale of a Large Par-Abroad August Belmont and J. Plerpont Morgan, Representing Foreign Bankers Confer with Treasury Officials - The Sub. Treasury Lost Nearly \$43,500,000 to Gold Last Month, and the Gold Reserve Is Down to About \$12,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-A new issue of bonds has been decided upon, and the Treasury Department will to-morrow begin the work of printing them. The preliminary arrangements were made to-day, and orders have been given for the employment of an additional force of workmen at the Bureau of Engraving and rinting, commencing to-morrow, The plates from which the two recent issues of bonds were printed will be used for the new bonds. nothing being changed but the dates. It is thought that at least \$100,000,000 worth will be sold, and on the same terms as previously de-

manded by the Treasury Department. President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle evidently accepted the statements made by Senators Sherman and Vest in the debate yes terday, that no financial bill could pass this Congress, to be literally true, for they have since been busy preparing to raise money to replenish the gold reserve by another sale of mds. Assistant Secretary Curtis of the Treasury is in New York in constant communication with the Treasury Department, and it is understood that he is arranging the necessary details for the successful floating of the new loan.

A conference preliminary to the new issue of conds contemplated by the Administration was held at the Sub-Treasury yesterday between Assistant Secretary of the Treasury William E Curtis, Assistant Treasurer Jordan, and a number of leading bankers. The desire of the Administration to place the loan chiefly or wholly abroad in order to counteract the outward flow of gold was apparent from the houses whose representatives were invited to attend the conference. Among those with whom Mr. Curtis consulted were August Belmont, representing the Rothschilds: J. Pierpont Morgan. James Speyer of Speyer & Co., George F. Crane of Baring, Magoun & Co., and Isaac N. Seligman. It has been understood in Wall street for several days that Mr. August Belmont desires to takes \$50,000,000 of bonds for Europe, provided the loan were made upon satisfactory terms. Upon leaving the Sub-Treasury yesterday Mr. Belmont conferred with Mr. J. P. Morgan. Neither would make any

statement regarding the negotiations. At 2 o'clock Mr. Jordan announced that the conference was over and stated that nothing final had been determined upon. The Assistant Treasurer was in great good humor, and it was apparent that the prospects were good for a favorable disposal of the bonds.

'Mr. Curtis's inquiry," he said, " was for the purpose of acquiring information as to how and on what terms the bonds could be placed. He will return to Washington to make his report to the Secretary. I cannot say whether the loan will be made abroad or not. No arrangement has been entered into for the disposal of the issue, and nothing has been bought or sold. The conference was merely preliminary."

Mr. Curtis sent out word during the confernce that he would have nothing to say regardence that he would have nothing to say regarding his mission, and at its conclusion be cluded the newspaper men by escaping through a back door. Bankers whose interests are confined to this country are inclined to give the foreign firms a free field in the present negotiations. This is because of the advantage to be derived by the Government in drawing gold from abroad.

After leaving the Sub-Trussury, where they were interrupted frequently by the calls of persons not invited to the conference, Messrs, Curtis, Belmont, and Morgan met again at the Union Club, where they continued their negotiations unmoiested.

tions unmolested.

There is excellent authority for the statement that the proposition discussed by Assistant Secretary Curtis and Messrs. Belmont and Morgan is that the Government shall issue \$100,000,000 of 4 per cent, bonds as part of the current 4 per cent, loan, that is, for 12% years, the unexpired term of that loan. It is understood that both the Government and the bankers prefer a short time obligation, and a new issue of fours could

time obligation, and a new issue of tours cound be made upon that basis by following the precedent of the Treasury Department in issuing the fours and fives now outstanding. It will be remembered that the second \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds issued last November were put out as of the same date of the first fifty millions, with an allowance for the uncernied interest.

The foreign banken of the first fifty millions, with an allowance for the uncernied interest.

The foreign banken of a 34 per cent, basis, which, for a 12%-year bond would be a fraction above 105. The tiovernment, of course, is desirous of making the rate as low as possible, but it is argued that as the bonds are not specifically payable in coin, and the immediate needs of the Government are urgent, it will have to pay a higher rate of interest than it did upon the last loan. It is well known in Wall istreet that Mr. Helmont's European correspondents, the Rothschilds, want fifty millions of the new loan if they can get the bonds upon satisfactory terms, and it is understood that J. P. Morgan & Co., and peasibly one or two other bauking houses that have close foreign connections, will undertake to place twenty-five millions of them abroad, but him they should be a first part of the programme that the bonds taken abroad shall not be marketed for three months from the time they are issued, but the gold given in payment for them is to be placed in prominent banks to the credit of an agent of the Government, as was done during Secretary Sherman's régime in connection with the refunding operations with the Government. This gold could be drawn against from time to time, according to the requirements of the Treasury, and would, of course, appear in its balance as part of its gold receive.

While no formal action has been taken by the banks relative to the placing of bonds abroad, the officers of a number of the leading banks they savired Messys, believe to an opinion rendered some years ago by an Attorney-tioneral part of the proceeds of bonds.

It is

the Cabinet meeting to-day, and to again confer with the bankers.

Mr. I case II. Seligman said last night that he mes of no syndicate of foreign bankers or ganized to float the lands.

"We are in cable communication with our European correspondents," he said, "but nothing definite has yet been determined upon, I think no difficulty will be experienced in floating an issue of \$100,000,000 on a 3% per cent, back. The effect of an Issue will be to tighten money somewhat, to lower exchange rates, and to check the outflow of gold."

WEI-HAL-WEI CAPTURED.

China's Naval Station Falls Into the Hands of the Japanese.

LONDON, Jan. 31. - The Central News corre spondent in Shanghal says that the Japanese have taken Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Daily News says that the commandant at Wei-Hal-Wei is Peter Nielsen, a Norwegian naval officer, 31 years old.

An earlier despatch to the Globe says the Japanese infantry have captured the eastern fort at Wei-Hai-Wei, but the guns of the other fort across the bay are doing excellent. execution against the captured fort, and the Chinese are hopeful that they will be able to hold the remaining fort and disloge the enemy from the eastern works.

Another earlier despatch from Chifu says that Wel-Hal-Wel was completely surrounded by the Japanese forces, and was being bombarded by land and sea. The Chinese had begun to retreat, and, if not already captured, will soon be taken prisoners.

The Times correspondent in Tientsin says that all the southern forts of Wei-Hai-Wei were captured yesterday, and that the telegraph

RECORDER GOFF AND THE JUDGES. The Grab Bill on Unpopular Measure or the General Sessions Beach.

That all is not well between the new Recorder and his associate Judges is more than evident Neither Recorder Goff, Judge Martine, nor Judge Fitzgerald will talk about the matter except to intimate friends. The trouble that is said to have occurred at a meeting of the Judges on Wednesday, in Chambers, made a great deal of talk in the Criminal Court building.

It is said that Judge Fitzgerald to his intimate friends does not hesitate to pronounce the proposed new bill regulating the Criminal Court evolutionary and dangerous in character. It is said that Judge Fitzgerald and the Recorder do not speak, and neither will take the trouble to confirm or deny the rumor. Judge Martine says that he and the Recorder speak "as they pass," but if the court attendants are to be believed, they take the necessary trouble not to pass.

The outcome of the trouble is awaited with much interest. The Recorder has at least not nade many friends among the employees of the Criminal Court, inasmuch as he is thought to be the author of the bill which cuts the salaries from \$100 to \$250 of each man, except his own. which is asked to be raised \$5,500, and which puts all the court patronage in his hands.

POLICE INDICTMENTS DUE.

There May Not Be Many, but Strong Cases Have Been Selected.

The Over and Terminer Grand Jury examined resterday a number of witnesses from coffee houses, restaurants, and other places of entertainment on the lower east side, with a view of determining whether they had paid blackmail to the police. Two of the witnesses, young wo-

to the police. Two of the witnesses, young women, whose names were not disclosed, were committed to the House of Detention, after their examination.

It was said yesterday that the Grand Jury will probably hand up to Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, a number of indictments growing out of their work. It is not believed, it is said, that the indictments will be many, as compared with the number of persons implicated by the testimony before the Lexow committee; but, it was said, the indictments are the result of careful sitting of evidence on the part of the Grand Jury, and will form the basis of strong presecutions.

Among the many rumors around the corridors of the new Criminal Court building yesterday afternoon in relation to the expected indictments was one that included three Police Inspectors on the list and several persons connected with other departments in the municipal Government.

A member of the Grand Jury is known to have

ernment.

A member of the Grand Jury is known to have remarked to a friend a few days since that the returns would be the most startling thing of that character since 1871.

PORT-A-PAIX NEARLY BURNED. Four Hundred Houses and Stores Destroyed One Life Lost.

The Civde steamer Schleswig, commanded by Capt. Hackbarth, which arrived yesterday from Hayti, brings particulars of a fire which destroyed more than two-thirds of the little town of Port-a-Paix. The fire began san. 16, early in the morning. It raged all day, and was not

the morning. It raged all day, and was not finally extinguished until the next morning. The business part of the town suffered severely. The wooden sheds, of which it is chiefly composed, were as dry as tinder, and the fire spread with great rapidity. The negroes, who form the bulk of the population, fled to the bush on the first alarm.

It is estimated that about 400 houses and stores have been destroyed. Hugo Kainer & Co. of 17 South William street, this city, have been heavy losers. In one of Kainer's stores the walls were composed of cast from. The heat was so great that the iron became red hot, and the contents of the store, chiefly provisions, took fire and were destroyed. The bank and several of the chief buildings were saved. There was only one life lost, that of a colored man, who was burned to death.

FATHER AND SON MANGLED. George W. Grant and His Son William Run

George W. Grant, aged 50, and his son Wil-liem A. Grant, aged 20, were struck by a drill

engine about 5:20 P. M. yesterday at the Westside Avenue crossing of the New York, Susquehanna, and Western Railroad, in Jersey City. The elder Grant is President of the Wood-

stock Lumber Company, which has a big yard on the east bank of the Hackensack River. He lives in Summit.

Father and son left their office about 5 o'clock and started to catch a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to go home. As they were crossing the railroad tracks they were struck by the engine, which was making a flying switch.

flying switch.
The engine passed over them, cutting off both
of the younger Grant's legs and his father's right
arm. They were taken to Christ Hospital. It is
thought that the older Grant may recover. The
chances for the young man's life are very small.

COLOMBIAN REBELS WHIPPED. One of Their Armies Routed and Their

Commander Captured, PANAMA, Jan 31. The Star and Herald says: The revolutionary forces have been routed in andinamarca, and Gen. Acosta, their Commander-in-Chief, with all their ammunition, has been captured. The revolution is losing ground in Tolina. Gen. Julio Rengifo, Secretary of Legation to Washington, has left there for Carthagena to take up arms in favor of the Gov-

Cartageas to take up arms in favor of the Government.

The river boats Colombia, Enrique, and Montoya, which have been equipped and armed, are now at Puerto Barrio. A despatch from Bogotasays that all the revolutionary lenders have been imprisented. An arms is hurrying to Grardet and Honda. President turn commanded two artitlery tattailons which had encounters with revolutionists in the streets of Ecgota yesterday, and after a hot fight dispersed them. Many revolutionists were killed.

Wages Increased on the Lehigh Valley. Easton, Pa., Jan. 31. The may of passenger ngineers and firemen on the Lehigh Valley Railroad running between this city and Wilker-barre has been increased. The former will now receive \$6.50 instead of \$6 and the latter \$4.70 instead of \$4 per trip.

Norway's Council of State Resigns. CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 31 | Hmil Stang, the Conservative leader in Norway, and his Cabinet have resigned their offices.

Malone, Whom Consider Shot. Is Bead. John J. Malone, who was shot Monday night in the abdomen in front of the Hotel St. James by Thomas Considing, desi last night at the New York Hospital. Desti, it is spd. was due to shock following the operation of laparotomy, which was performed early op "tue

PRICE TWO CENTS.

At Least 316 Persons Perished on the Elbe.

ONLY TWENTY WERE SAVED.

No Tidings of the Second Boat that Left the Steamer.

A HIGH SEA AND VERY COLD.

Search Boats Return to Port Without Finding Any Trace.

Last Night Fifteen Fishing Craft Came to Without Any Tidings-There Were 386 People on the Elbe-The Lost Are 17 First Cabin, 28 Second Cabin, and 137 Sterrage Passengers, and 184 Officers and Crew-Only Five Passengers Saved-A Terrific Rush for Pinces in the Bonts -It Is Belleved that Had the Crathia Stood By Many Lives Would Have Been Saved-Her Officers Say there Was a Fog. and that They Reached Port in a Sinking Condition-These Reports Fintly Contradicted - Americans Promisent in Business or Social Life Who Are Among

the Lost - Defending Elbe's Captain.

LONDON, Jan. 31 .- The absorbing topic to-dag s the loss of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, with over three hundred lives, as the result of a collision in the North Sea vesterday morning with the British steamer Crathie, Capt. Gordon, from Rotterdam for Aberdeen. Although the figures of the various statements of the loss of life differ, no two being exactly alike, the latest information as to the number of lives lost places it at 316. At least that is the number missing, and there is very little hope entertained that any of those will eventually be heard from alive. It is true, however, that some Yarmouth and Lowestoft fishing smacks, which are out on cruises in the vicinity where the Wildflower picked up the Elbe's boat containing the twenty survivors, have not returned to their home ports yet, so that there still remains a possibility that one or more of them may have rescued some of the unfortunates of the loss

On the other hand, the weather is unfavorable to the survival of castaways for any considerable length of time. A heavy northeast gale has prevalled on the North Sea all day and the weather at Lowestoft and thereabouts is very cold. The gale increased to almost a hurricane and has been accompanied by a blinding snow storm. Notwithstanding the discomforts involved, however, the coast guard and customs officers are exerting themselves to the utmost and are leaving no means untried in the search for possible survivors, or even for signs of any kind indicating that more of the Elbe's people escaped than have yet been heard from

Thus far no article of woodwork or furniture belonging to the lost vessel has been washed ashore on the Suffolk cost, a fact in itself regarded by experts as proving the sudden completeness of the disaster and tending to diminish the probabilities of further salvage of life being reported. A lifeboat of the Elbe, it is true, washed ashore at Yarmouth last evening, oars and life buoys being found in it, but this is undoubtedly the boat from which the Wildflower rescued the survivors yesterday, and which was left adrift after its occupants had been taken off, so that its discovery on shore

furnishes no additional news or encouragement. The officers in London of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company are besieged with information or details beyond the news pub lished in the press, and can do nothing to allay the anxiety of the relatives and friends of the Elbe's passengers. The company is refunding fares to the survivors and paying the expenses of their return to Germany or to whatever point

TREMENDOUS WIND AND REAVY SEA.

The company early this morning sent out the ocean tug Despatch to cruise around in search of survivors of the Elbe, but the tremendous wind, heavy sea, and blinding snow storm drove the Despatch back to Lowestoft at noon after she had proceeded only a short distance on her way. The storm moderated somewhat after her return, and in the afternoon she started again. The raging blizzard prevented the sea from being seen off Ramsgate and Yarmouth, and compelled a total suspension of coasting traffic. In this way the experts account for the non-arrival of fishing boats which might bring some additional survivors. The lifeboat of the life-saving station at Ramsgate returned to that place this morning after having been out fifteen hours searching for possible survivors, without having found any trace of either boat or wreckage. The Broadstairs lifeboat also returned this morning. Upon nearing the station the boat was blown ashore by the violent gaie, and the crew were dashed into the surf. Several of them were injured. A blinding snow storm is raging at the mouth of the Thames, and navigation there is also suspended.

A lifeboat which went out from Ramsgate on the search for survivors or wreckage returned after fifteen hours without finding any trace. It is learned that the following, in addition to those named in the list of first cabin passengers already published, were drowned. Their names did not appear on the printed list because they did not take through passage, but intended to ge

only as far as Southampton: SCHIFFIE DORMAN.

ANTON FINCARE.
A family named Missersenz, consisting of twee adults and two children.

Mr. Laker and his wife, who were among the steerage passengers lost, were English people who went to Bremen to take steerage passage

The survivors of the Eibe who were brought to Lowestoft by the steam trawler Wildflower lave nearly all recovered from the effects of their shock and exposure. Miss Anna Buccker, the only woman who is known to have been saved, is the only one who is not able to be bout. She is suffering from acceous prestration, and will be obliged to remain in Lowestoft

or several days. The surviving officers of the Pibs are very retcent in regard to the disaster, reserving their statements pending an official inquire into the dreumstances; but it is learned that an officer of the Elbe saw a green light on the part bow halonging to an unknown yesset, which, it is alleged, was trying to cut across the libe's boxs. This light evidently belonged to the Crathic. which it is now certainly known is the chip which struck the liner and sent here to the bots

toin. PILOT GREENBAN'S STATEMENT.

Greenham, the English pilot of the Eibe, who is one of the aurvivors, made the following statement: When I came on Jeck Cap: you Goessel was

on the bridge in charge of the ship. The first order given was to swing the beats out, but not to lower them until further orders. Then came an order ammoning everyhedy on deck and sending the crew to their stations. This order was followed by another command for the